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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1953

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7543

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.

JERUSALEM TEL AVIV

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Column One BY David Courtney

THE rivalry between Russia and the West — nervously relaxed for the moment — obscures what may prove in the long run to be a more formidable and fundamental global conflict. From China to the Gold Coast the white man is at war with the non-white — the yellow, the brown and the black. China, Indo-China, Malaya, Kenya, Central Africa and the Union of South Africa are conspicuous centres of rebellion against the white man's mastery. The war between white and non-white varies from the pitched battles of Laos and Viet-Nam and the guerrilla ambush of Malaya to Mau Mau in Kenya and the goading defiance of apartheid in the Union. In between, expressions of the same world-wide revolt of the peoples whose pigmentation characteristics are not those of the European, are the fierce neo-nationalisms of Persia, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco. The Western habit of treating each of these expressions of the same revolt as separate and unrelated events and, as mere outcries of temporary fanaticism or isolated savagery, to be quelled by the Hague Court, a battalion of fusiliers, the application of Point Four or an amendment to the Constitution, is a bad and dangerous habit, which ignores the fact that the world has moved forward during the past fifty years, taking the non-white peoples with it; and that, thanks to two catastrophic white wars, that forward movement of the world has been bumpy enough to jolt the submissive races of the earth out of their submissiveness.

THE success of Dr. Malan and his Nationalists in the South African elections is likely to aggravate this sombre world conflict. Their victory should surprise no one. If they had not been able to win on their own policies they would have done so on the policy-impoised showing of the United Party; and if that had not been enough, Kenya's blood-curdling Mau Mau would have done the trick for them. 1,635,000 white voters and 48,000 "Coloureds" (who Dr. Malan intended to remove from the electoral roll) had the right to vote. Nine million Negroes had no such right (and had not asked for it on normal franchise terms). But "Malan has advanced Negro unity by fifty years," and he returns to power with a mandate with an increased and absolute majority will probably accelerate the process while at the same time widening the breach within the ranks of the white. He is determined to go his own African way, and, unlike the United Party, has mapped and surveyed that way until it knows every inch of it. "We shall not consult or negotiate with liberalist or other leftist elements," he cried; adding in his enlightened way that "every vote cast against us is a vote for the Russians, the Indians, the United Nations and the British Labour Party." Was ever a stranger alliance foreshadowed? "If we want to remain white," thundered his Minister of Lands, Mr. Strydom, "we must see that we remain masters."

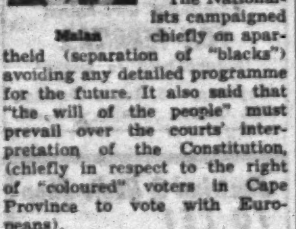
WELL, there it is. The guardians of the stronghold of this most odd White Civilization are back at sentry-go. Not that they are any worse in principle than the United Party, whose leader, Mr. Strauss, has been at tedious pains to prove, not that Dr. Malan was wrong in the matter of apartheid, but merely in the manner of it. He too would keep the Negroes in their place (if he could); and as for the Communists he would go even farther than Malan, "and hang them if need be." The problem is too big for them both; and if the United Party musters more charity for the Negroes, the Nationalists bring more honesty to the issue. And the point is that they could easily get together on this if they could get together on what should constitute White South Africa — African domination or a dual British-African nation or unity of the two European peoples. Between this sharpening conflict (which may cause Natal again to threaten secession) and the huge, lowering mountain of African restlessness that overhangs them both, the Union's future runs darkly and unpredictably.

Jerusalem, April 17.

Malan Returned With Increased Majority

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuters). — Dr. Daniel Malan's Nationalist Government was returned to power in yesterday's general elections, making large gains at the expense of the United Party led by Mr. Jacobus Strauss.

Latest returns to the 150 member House of Assembly are: Nationalists 74; United Party 50; Labour 4; Native Representatives (not up for re-election) 1. Remaining returns are from strongly Nationalist districts.



Dr. Daniel Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, returned to power in South Africa's general elections.

A record poll of between 80 and 90 per cent answered the year's challenge to decide for the next five years on the stringency of the apartheid policy.

The Nationalists campaigned chiefly on apartheid (separation of "blacks") avoiding any detailed programme for the future. It also said that "the will of the people" must prevail over the courts' interpretation of the Constitution, chiefly in respect to the right of "coloured" voters in Cape Province to vote with Europeans.

The United Party called for "respect for the Constitution." It assured voters that it, too, believes in "white" leadership but in a more moderate line on the racial question.

At the dissolution of the Assembly last two month Party strength was: Nationalists, 85; United Party, 64; Labour, 4. The three native representatives were opposed to Dr. Malan and one normally Nationalist seat was vacant.

The Senate, where the Nationalists held 26 out of 46 seats, was not up for re-election.

The final result was clear from this morning's returns which showed the Nationalists gaining seats in constituencies normally voting United Party.

Elizabeth North there was a turnover of almost 2,000 to put the Nationalist in Pretoria. In Natal, Roodenort and Rand all switched to the Nationalists. The United Party gained a seat at Verulam, Transvaal.

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U.S. Point 4 Office Raided in Iran

TEHRAN, Thursday. — Tanks and troops took up stations around the Royal Palace and the home of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh as thousands of pro-government demonstrators — including pro-Communist Tudeh Party organizations — demanded curtailment of the Shah's powers.

The demonstrators surged through the capital's streets shouting "Down with the Shah," "Down with the British and American hirelings." They demanded passage by the Majlis of a report by an eight man commission recommending that the Shah reign rather than rule.

Meanwhile, the national U.S. Point Four headquarters here announced that its district headquarters in the southern Iranian city of Shiraz was raided by a crowd which destroyed desks, files and equipment in 16 rooms. The raid was promptly brought to the attention of the Iranian Government which promised an immediate investigation. Eleven Americans are assigned to the Shiraz office.

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Israel Asks Part In Discussions On Suez Canal Issue

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel has asked the British and U.S. Governments for an opportunity to discuss with them the Suez Canal problem, and especially the present negotiations between Britain and the Egyptian Government as far as they have a bearing on Israel interests.

A statement issued at Haikira this evening stated: "The Israel Ambassador in London, Mr. Eliahu Elath, presented on April 14 a formal note to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, referring to negotiations which may take place between the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Government with respect to the Suez Canal and the adjoining area, and requesting opportunity to consult with the United Kingdom Government on aspects of the problem bearing on Israel interests."

A similar note was handed on the same day by the Israel Minister in Washington, Mr. David Goltin, to Mr. John D. Jernegan, Deputy Assistant Secretary on Near Eastern Affairs, since the U.S. Government is likely to be consulted by one or both parties to the pending negotiations.

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Like Outlines Plan to End Cold War; Soviet Bloc Compromises at U.N.

Brazilian Bid Passed Unanimously

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Poland in a surprise move last night withdrew its Soviet-sponsored "package" resolution from the United Nations, and the Political Committee subsequently voted unanimously for the Brazilian measure designed to prevent the transfer of Korean truce talks from Panmunjom to the United Nations.

The vote marked the first East-West unanimity on a major political issue since the start of the cold war. It was greeted with applause by delegates and spectators alike.

Poland's announcement that it would not press for a vote on its draft resolution came after a six-day debate on this measure, which contained a demand for an immediate Korean cease-fire with the resumption of truce negotiations to be followed by the withdrawal of foreign troops from the peninsula within three months. Polish Foreign Minister Stanislaw Skrzyszewski said he was dropping this part of the resolution because of the initiative of the Chinese and North Korean Communists in offering a settlement on the Korean issue and the progress that had been made at Panmunjom.

The Brazilian measure passed unanimously declares that the General Assembly:

1. Notes with deep satisfaction that an agreement has been signed in Korea on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war; 2. Expresses hope that this exchange will be speedily completed and that further negotiations at Panmunjom will result in achieving an early cessation in Korea consistent with U.N. principles and objectives.

3. Decides to reconvene the present session upon completion of current agenda items and requests the Assembly President to reconvene the present session for further consideration of the Korean question either upon notification by the United Command in Korea that an armistice has been signed or when the Korean Communists make a formal declaration of their intention to accept the U.N. principles and objectives.

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U.N. Seen Willing To Resume Korea Talks

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (UP). — Communist trucks and ambulances today delivered the first of 600 Allied sick and wounded war prisoners to Kaesong — last stop before freedom — and the U.N. Command indicated it now may be willing to resume full scale truce negotiations.

The U.N. notified the Communists it wants a meeting of liaison officers today to deliver a letter from Lt. Gen. William Harrison, head of the U.N. truce delegation. The letter, addressed to North Korean Gen. Nam Il, presumably is the U.N. reply to repeated Communist demands for a special conference to arrange resumption of the long-stalled armistice talks.

Gen. Mark Clark, Supreme U.N. Commander, and other Allied officials have indicated they would be willing to consider resumption of the truce negotiations only after the Communists had made good on their promise to return sick and wounded Allied war prisoners. With the first of the repatriated prisoners now only six miles and four days from freedom, and other convoys of prisoners rolling down Korea's bomb-pitted roads, the U.N. appeared ready to talk business.

Twenty-two trucks bearing 120 Allied sick and wounded for 1200 prisoners exchange joined the Communist truck camp at Kaesong last night.

120,000 UNDER ARMS IN EAST GERMANY. BONY, Thursday (Reuters). — The U.S. High Commission said today that according to "information from various sources" East Germany had 120,000 men under arms on March 1 this year.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in 1921, the Jerusalem Post is the only English daily newspaper published in Jerusalem. It is registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: Gershon Agnon
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Editorial Office & Management: JERUSALEM
Mohammedieh St. P.O.B. 11, Tel. 429 (4 lines)

TEL AVIV: 1000
10 Nakhla Binyamin, P.O.B. 111, Tel. 411/3 (3 lines)

HAIFA: 1000
Khaizer St. P.O.B. 6, Tel. 404 (3 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Israel IL25.00, Foreign IL27.00 per year

Friday, April 11, 1953
No. 2, 5112 - Sha'as 3, 1953

THE dilemma America faces in its Middle East policy has again found expression in Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' testimony to Congress.

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THE WORKING WEEK

Currency Control Controversy

FOR the past two weeks, both Mapai and the General Zionists have been discussing the currency control and the problem of the Unemployment Tax on the Cabinet's agenda for the third week and scheduled to be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting.

About four weeks ago, following months of discussion, Mr. A. Rabin, Economic Adviser to the Minister of Finance and at that time also Secretary to the Committee of Economic Ministers held a press conference at which he told correspondents that all exporters would be given a premium of 800 pruta for each dollar earned by the added value of their exports (in addition to the exchange rate of IL1 to the dollar) while investors transferring their capital will get an IL1.100 per dollar in addition to the same exchange rate.

Mr. Rabin read the announcement from a prepared statement in which there was nothing about the partial decontrol of foreign currency, which had been the General Zionists' most urgent demand; in their electoral campaign they had even gone so far as to speak of complete decontrol. Asked about this issue, Mr. Rabin replied that it was still under consideration and claimed that the only intimation they had come from the press.

The statement about the premiums was widely publicized both at home and abroad, but the decision was not implemented; banks did not receive official orders to pay the surcharge and the only intimation they had come from the press.

Simultaneously the 'cold war' (the term was used in the connection by the G.Z. Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Serlin) between Mapai and the General Zionists got under way. The latter appealed to the Cabinet against the decision of Ministers' Committee while at the same time trying to create the impression that no final decision had been taken. The party's chairman and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. P. Bernstein, visited Mr. Ben Gurion during his Pessach vacation in Tiberias and the Prime Minister promised to establish a committee of experts to study the proposals for the decontrol of foreign currency.

Meanwhile the debate on the already published issue of premiums was postponed from one Cabinet meeting to the next. Recipients of foreign currency did not cash their cheques as they did not want to lose 800 pruta per dollar by taking the money before the system came into effect. Similarly exporters stopped negotiating for new orders as they could not make price calculations before the decision on the premiums.

As a matter of fact there are some indications that the controversy was not entirely over a principle. Mapai economists no longer object to the partial decontrol of foreign currency, but rather maintain that such a serious step must be thoroughly studied with all its possible effects before a decision can be reached. The General Zionists admit that with them is a matter of principle, though they realize that Mapai must be given time to study the question in detail.

Why then do they object to the implementation of the premium system? First there is a general assumption that such a step might prejudice the deliberation of the experts' committee, who would moreover feel they could take their time if a temporary arrangement were in force. Some people claimed, however, that it was not the G.Z. Ministers who objected but certain industrial interests within the party represented by the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. S. Lipshitz. The difference was not one of opinion, but of 800 pruta.

While it seems likely that there is such a deficit, the Government has never published a balance sheet; and the Ministry of Finance claims that part of the deficit is covered by transferring payments from the Price Equalization Fund to the Currency Fund. Under the new system the Government will charge payments for basic food items to the level corresponding to the rising of their prices, so that money going to the Price Equalization Fund will be limited to real acquisition payments, while the surcharge will be transferred straight to the Currency Fund.

All this complicated financial juggling with basic food prices and the Government's declaration of new exchange rates in the official devaluation of Israel currency.

For tens of thousands of Israelis living in Eilat they rent the Custodian of Abandoned Property, the week brought another surprise: key money was legalized and the Treasury has become a partner in the business. An official maximum has been fixed (the amount to be paid for different types of flats is neatly divided into categories) and the Ministry is to receive one third of the key-money.

This is not however the only surprise from this quarter. Recently some of the houses for foreign currency in America. Representatives of the U.S. province that all these houses are empty. The new owner then comes to Israel, visits his house — and usually finds that all the flats are occupied. The other week one such owner threatened to bring the case to court.

The Ministry of Finance has given some small unused flats and was told to offer them to tenants who are staying in the area. The new owner who requires the use of a flat in his house is told to offer him alternative housing. With the result that it is the Government (represented in this case by the Custodian of Abandoned Property) who is trying to evict the tenant, but the American investor and the new owner who would like to see the tenant evicted.

At Jerusalem. Gila relations between the Israel delegation to the Israel-Jordan MAC and the Chairman General de Ridder, were again strained since it is felt that the General listens more readily to suggestions by members from Jordan than from Israel. U.N. sources privately explained that this was a small wonder since Major Itzhak of Jordan, generally does what de Ridder tells him to do, while Major Nutov of Israel does not. When the Israel delegate heard this, he is reported to have agreed, adding that General de Ridder always happens to tell the Jordanians to do what they wanted to do anyway.

Several other financial committees were set up this week: an Advisory Committee on Banking, an Advisory Committee on Cooperative Credits and a Committee to Study Ways and Means to Foster Savings. In connection with the last, people have been wondering what happened to the plans for the setting up of the Post Office Savings Bank which the Cabinet decided to establish over a year ago. The official explanation of the delay is that no suitable buildings are available for the bank and its branches. On the other hand, however, a large number of Government offices have since the Cabinet decision moved to Jerusalem and housing was found for them.

The higher prices went into effect as the Ministry of Finance was trying to balance the apparent deficit in the foreign currency Exchange Fund. The Government has already been paying IL1 per \$1 and more for foreign currency bought by the Treasury while selling the same dollars to importers of wheat and other basic foods at a rate of roughly \$1.40 to the Israel pound. What with the new system of premiums to exporters and investors, the fund's deficit may well increase considerably.

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TROOPS ARRIVE TO COMBAT MAU MAU

Kenya Security Forces Gain

By SEAN BROWNE

WITH the exception of continued skirmishes between the security forces and Mau Mau elements in the Kikuyu reserves, the 24 hours following the conviction and sentence of Jomo Kenyatta for managing Mau Mau were a complete anti-climax after the tension which had mounted all over Kenya during the past few weeks.

Nairobi was unusually quiet as troops of the Devons air-lifted here last week, took part in a flag march with other military contingents and a section of the Kenya Police. Only a few Europeans stopped along the side-walks to cheer the troops as they marched past to the music of the Kenya Police Band. But in the African districts of the city, heavy patrolling and screening operations continued throughout the day and there was no indication of a relaxation in the security clamp imposed the day before the Kenyatta verdict was announced.

Almost every day now the terrible Uplands massacre of two weeks ago is being recalled as more and more Kikuyus were brought to court in Nairobi and charged with murder. Last night another 14 were committed for trial direct to the Supreme Court under the Emergency (Criminal Trials) Ordinance. This brings the total so far charged in connection with the massacre to 138 and it is expected that many others will be similarly charged before the police investigations end.

In the Colony's Supreme Court, the trial of three Africans, including John Mbu, son of Chief Koinange, for the murder of Senior Chief Waruho Kungu, drew to a close. The defendant were acquitted but were rearrested on leaving the court. Thirteen Kikuyus were originally charged with the murder of the Senior Chief. Some were later discharged and others are facing a separate charge of conspiracy to kill.

Senior Chief Waruho was shot dead in his car a few miles from Nairobi and the general opinion here is that it was this murder which precipitated the declaration of a state of emergency in the Colony.

The 1,500 troops of the Buffs and Devons who were air-lifted to Kenya last week, have now taken up their new positions at four points in the troubled area — Nairobi, Molo, Thomson's Falls and Nakuru. Before they go into action in about a week's time, their officers and non-commissioned officers will undergo a special course on the tactics best suited to fighting in Kenya.

Meanwhile the whereabouts of the Mau Mau guerrilla leader Dedan Kimathi still remains a mystery, but there is growing evidence that Mau Mau members are forming themselves into military-type groups and are operating in units usually numbering about 50. It is rumoured too, that they have company commanders as well as badges of rank and other military symbols. Despite these attempts at a better organized attack, the forces of law and order seem now to be gaining the upper hand and the Mau Mau death roll has been mounting very rapidly, particularly since the Uplands massacre. It is estimated that about 156 Mau Mau followers have been shot dead by the police and military in the Kiambu Reserve alone since then.

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A KIBBUTZ MAKES AN OPERA

By YAAKOV MORRIS

Association for Improving the Situation of Jewish Children in Israel.

A subscription is opened for the book "Let's Make an Opera" which will be received by Messrs. ... It is the intention of the subscribers to present a production of the book to the best and cheapest ... to be approved by the Ministry of Education and Science for effectively cleaning children's ... in time to supersede the ... of the ... in case of ... to present to the ... From a Box Advertisement in the "London Observer" (No. 579), Jan. 20, 1967.

In England, some 150 years ago, young children scarcely of school age, were employed by sweeps and pushed up chimneys, brushes in hand, ropes tied to their waists, to sweep away the soot of the yezes. Unlike the offspring of the well-to-do around them, who enjoyed the pleasures of childhood, these children were exploited without pity. Hence, the above Association, composed of public-spirited citizens, was organized to grapple with the problem. And hence, some 150 years later, Benjamin Britten came upon a naive but appealing plot for his "Let's Make an Opera".

The story of "Let's Make an Opera" is of a little chimney-sweep boy who is taken by his father and partner to clean the chimneys of a large mansion. On being hoisted up one of the chimneys, the child sticks to the aperture and, after struggling to free himself, is released by the children of the house and their young friends who have come to stay with them. The children decide, this being no life for a little boy who should be happy at school, that the little sweep should be rescued from his father and occupation. He is hidden in a toy cupboard until the sweeps leave, bathed and cleaned up and smuggled out of the house in a suitcase belonging to some of the young guests who are returning home. The Opera ends happily with the adoption of the little sweep by the family of the visiting children.

The Opera itself is introduced by a discussion between chil-

ren and adults in a modern English home. Following the narration of its story, the discussion revolves round whether it should be performed as a play or opera. It ends with the children winning their point — "Let's Make an Opera". Then follow further introductory scenes showing how the Opera is made, the improvising of costumes and scenery, the inclusion of the adults into the cast and as an audience participating in the choruses.

Professional Success

This, of course, is how the Opera is performed in England. Kibbutz Hazorea, however, had other ideas and changed the Opera to suit its own particular way of living. In place of the discussion in an English home, the kibbutz setting is substituted as the background to the first scene. Instead of a private family improving costumes and props, the settlement's clothing store and carpentry, its artists and musicians, its children's groups and adult members are enlisted as the cast, and scenes then unfold as true to text as the original. The unique and far-away setting of 1968 Britain, revealed by the subsequent scenes, unfolds itself upon the stage of an agricultural collective in the Jezreel Valley of modern Israel. In fact, so successfully did the scenes unfold that, in a short space of time, both kibbutz cast and technicians were off on a country-wide tour of Israel's cities and villages, performing on the radio, and finally, before an audience of 2,500 people — including the Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion. They also made a successful appearance at the Ein Giv Musical Festival last week.

Watching Hazorea's perfor-

mance at Ein Giv, it was difficult to understand how a village community, working in their fields and vineyards by day, could produce in its spare time a really professional opera, complete with excellent period costumes, realistic stage direction and production, not to mention the high standard of both children and adults in the cast. Yet "Let's Make an Opera" has been so universally acclaimed wherever it has appeared, that invitations have poured in from all parts of the country to follow up the successful performances in Haifa, Tel Aviv, various Galilee settlements and Ein Giv, with additional ones in Jerusalem and other towns. These invitations have been so numerous that the settlement has had to call a halt, for the children participating are causing concern among their educators, and the adult members of the cast are needed in the various economic branches of the settlement. It has been decided to suspend performances for a period, permitting the children to settle down again and, later, to accept some of the most pressing and outstanding invitations.

Educational Value

The story of how this Opera was made was related by its producer, young Aaron Fishman, himself a skilled building worker by profession. With but two months' training as a producer at the Chamber Theatre of Tel Aviv, he built up his cast of five adults, seven children, an orchestra of three, and, of course, the Opera's "audience", which travels with it at the chert. Aaron Fishman, in relating the story of the Opera in Hazorea, directed that previous experience had been gained in the successful production by the kibbutz of Weber's "Abe Hirsch" which had been performed at a special celebration of the settlement on the opening of its "New Wilfred Hall".

Germany before their immigration 50 years ago.

The Kibbutz form of life lent itself admirably to the Opera's successful production — in fact the undertaking was originally chosen as others before it, because of its educational influence upon the children of the community. Each one of the children of the cast has a substitute, not only because this enables children to participate but also because of the contingency, already arisen, of replacing those children whose voices are undergoing change. Apart from the educational influence, however, the technical production of the Opera itself has been ideally served by the Kibbutz. We need only mention the settlement's carpentry shop, which produced the stage furniture, props and background machinery; the kibbutz "Machsan" (Wardrobe and clothes-making branch) which designed and produced excellent period costumes, hats, and other items and the electricians who were responsible for the lighting arrangement at the performances. But apart from the working-time given by the settlement, 30 of its woman members devoted their leisure hours to help the two full-time dressmakers. Special mention should be made of the help given by Hazorea's outstanding artist, Rhoda Rullinger, who is now studying in Paris, and who was responsible for painting the scenery.

"Let's Make an Opera" is not Kibbutz Hazorea's first musical undertaking although its performance has put the settlement on the map. The settlement's musical group, the "Kibbutz Orchestra", which travels with it at the chert, has been performing at a special celebration of the settlement on the opening of its "New Wilfred Hall".

Ernsting the stage for "Let's Make an Opera" at Hazorea and a close-up of the cast. Photos by Schlesinger



Ernsting the stage for "Let's Make an Opera" at Hazorea and a close-up of the cast. Photos by Schlesinger

'DITTE' AGAIN

THE FILM "Ditte-Child of Man" will not be shown in Haifa suburbs following an interim injunction by Judge Y. Lamm of the Tel Aviv District Court this week after a suit for IL1,700 damages was submitted by "Oron" cinema, Kiryat Motzkin, against "Shmuel Levi and Nahum Danilov" film distributors, for failing to produce the picture on April 11 as contracted. Judge Lamm ordered the defendants to pay the Court a deposit of IL1,000.

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SPANISH lessons given by 10 a.m. The Research Council (Second Programme); tomorrow (5:55): Independence Day; include speeches by the President and Prime Minister (Sunday at 7:30), the Mount Herzl ceremony (Sunday at 8:10 a.m.), the distribution of the Israel Prize (Monday at 12:30) and "Scroll of Independence" (Monday at 9:10); Yehonatan Ben-Haim's symphony (Tuesday at 9:10); Gershon Agron on Justice Brandeis (Wednesday at 8:45); the Brandeis Printing School (Thursday at 9). AUDIO

LOST-FOUND

LOST: Dutch passport in the name of Rachel Engelstein. Please return to the nearest Police Station or to Mrs. Engelstein, 13 Rehov Dorel, Haifa.

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Apply, in writing, to: No. 604, Shoshana Publicity Service, 3 Rehov Ruppin, Tel Aviv.

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INTERNATIONAL ART NOTES

Olympiad of Sculpture

THE catalogue of the final Tate Gallery exhibition just received here sums up the most ambitious art competition ever held: 3000 sculptors in 51 countries have taken part in the national "semifinals" of the "Unknown Political Prisoner" competition, organised by the Institute of Contemporary Art in London. Local juries narrowed their numbers down to 104 entries, which were shown in London together with 30 more masterpieces from 51 more or less exotic countries where no local juries had been constituted.

One grand prize of no less than £4,535, four seconds of £750 each, seven honourable mentions of £275, and 67 awards of £25 were given. Thus, more than 50 per cent of the participants of the Tate Gallery Exhibition got something out of it. Overall winner is Great Britain with the Grand Prize, one second, two honourable mentions and six awards. The "Team Prize" should go to France with one second, one honourable and six awards, which means that all the eight French participants were successful, Italy with 10 participants received one second, one honourable and five awards. The winning "brass" of the show is the Russian-born, brother, Antoine Pevner and Naum Gabo who were awarded two Seconds. Pevner "running" for France, Gabo a member of the U.S. team.

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Radio Review

Public Figures

THE special pre-Independence Day broadcasts got under way last Sunday. They started with a relay from Galai Zahal describing the work of the Air Force in the War of Liberation. This feature was well connected, intelligently written and suitably produced. It was good to hear some personal touches — reminiscences from personalities who actually took part in the events. This added a naturalistic touch, such as is absent in the customary slick feature in which only professional actors and announcers participate. The technique of using genuine reminiscences is often overlooked, which is a pity as it adds vividness and reality. This programme was written by Nathan Cohen who showed a fresh grasp of his subject and of radio. There was a liberal sprinkling of sound effects peppered with the inevitable whiffs of gresshot: it would however have added to this special occasion.

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gardening notes



